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MISSOURI'S GREAT COAL DEPOSITS

Jefferson City, Mo., July 9.—Missouri's immense and almost inexhaustible coal deposits, still totaling 83,855,000,000 tons, which, at the average rate of consumption for the last ten years, 4,066,063 tons annually, will last for 20,623 more years, received official and therefore highly substantial recognition from the Fifteenth General Assembly, recently adjourned, through a clause in one of the general appropriation bills that in the purchase of fuel during the biennial period 1919-1920, "quality and cost considered, preference shall be given to coal mined in Missouri," announces advance information from the 1919 Red Book of the Missouri Bureau of Labor Statistics, given publicity today.

The section was drafted particularly to apply to the State Sanatorium at Fulton, St. Joseph, Farmington, Marshall and Mt. Vernon, the Soldiers' homes at Higginsville and St. James; the Fulton School for the Deaf; the St. Louis School for the Blind; the State Industrial Homes for girls at Chillicothe and Tipton; the Missouri Reformatory at Booneville, and the Missouri State Penitentiary at Jefferson City, but, also, indirectly, it applies to the coal used for heating and electric power at the State Capitol building, State University of Columbia, Rolla School of Mines, the Normal Schools at Warrensburg, Cape Girardeau, Springfield, Kirksville and Maryville, and the Lincoln Institute at Jefferson City.

The section is correctly and rightfully construed to constitute an official order of the General Assembly, endorsed by Governor Gardner through executive approval of this particular appropriation bill, to all Missouri State officials and boards and commissions to patronize a home industry.

It is approximated that the coal needed to supply warmth and power for the State Capitol building and all State educational, eleemosynary, penal and other institutions and establishments, during the two years of the period 1919-1920, will cost Missouri tax payers \$340,000. A majority of the institutions or establishments enumerated or included in the "Missouri coal preferred" ultimatum of the General Assembly are either in or on the border of the State's immense coal deposits which extend, chiefly, through the counties north of the Missouri River, from the western part of Lincoln and Ralls counties clear across the State through Platte county and then under the "Big Muddy" into Northern Kansas; and north in Cen-

tral Missouri, from Callaway and Boone counties into Iowa; and south in Central Missouri across the Missouri River from Ray and Boone counties into Lafayette, Johnson, Cooper, Moniteau, Cole and Henry counties, and then southwest in Southwest Missouri through Bates, Vernon and Barton counties across the line into South Kansas.

Missouri's coal industry in 1918 gave employment to nearly 9,000 miners and helpers alone, not considering probably 9,000 more salaried officials, clerks, stenographers, wholesale and retail coal dealers and their numerous employees, and railroad men on short railroads with coal transportation as their main source of income.

The pay of Missouri coal miners in 1918 averaged \$5 a day, and that of helpers and others doing inferior work, \$3.25. It is estimated that Missouri coal mine operators distributed a total of \$8,000,000 in salaries and wages during 1918.

The coal deposits of Missouri cover an area of 23,960 square miles and originally measured, according to the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, 64,000,000,000 tons. The first official record of coal being mined in Missouri commences with the year 1840, when 9,972 tons were placed on the market. The quantity regularly mined and consumed since then, up to the close of 1917, totals 136,328,740 tons, which, at an average wholesale value of \$2 a ton, was worth \$276,657,480.

To convey an idea of the worth of the unmined coal still existing in Missouri, \$3,855,000,000 tons, the same at a wholesale value of \$3 a ton, a low value considering the present retail worth of coal per ton, will sell for a total of \$251,265,000,000, a sum of money so large that it can pay the expense of the United States in the war with Germany, including the large loans made to other nations, totaling, approximately, \$36,000,000,000, nearly seven times over.

The Missouri output of coal, 1917, reached 5,670,549 tons, the same having a mine value of \$2.25 a ton, of \$12,758,735. First class miners that year averaged \$3.40 per day of eight hours, as compared to \$5 per day in 1918. The output of coal, Missouri mines, 1918, is placed at 6,000,000 tons, the same at \$3 a ton, having a total mine worth of \$18,000,000. The 1916 output of coal, Missouri mines, was 4,742,146 tons, with a total mine worth of \$9,044,505, at \$1.91 per ton. Miners that year were paid from \$2.70 to \$2.98 for each eight-hour day.

Loss of Appetite

As a general rule there is nothing serious about a loss of appetite, and if you skip a meal or only eat two meals a day for a few days you will soon have a relish for your meals when meal time comes. Bear in mind that at least five hours should always elapse between meals so as to give the food ample time to digest and the stomach a period of rest before a second meal is taken. Then if you eat no more than you crave and take a reasonable amount of outdoor exercise every day you will not need to worry about your appetite. When the loss of appetite is caused by constipation as is often the case, that should be corrected at once. A dose of Chamberlain's Tablets will do it. Obtainable everywhere. (adv.)

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN EUROPE

(Continued from Page 2.)

numbers—that it was active, intelligent, that it put but propaganda and was dangerous. I believe there is such a minority in every European country that is dangerous. The things that it will best feed upon are dissatisfaction, want and hunger.

And that is why, I believe, there is no safety in the world if we cannot devise some means of re-starting industry in Europe—giving employment to those people, setting production going again, giving them something to exchange for the things that they must have. And I am impressed with the wealth of America compared with those countries that to live must have great importations from outside of the country. Take poor Italy. She has not a pound of coal. She must have a million pounds a month—must have cotton, wool, minerals—in fact, all the great raw materials. Take the situation of France—much more self-contained, so far as mere food is concerned, but absolutely dependent upon us for cotton; on Italy and Japan for silk, and on other countries for other raw materials—and France is not a great exporting nation. She used to balance her budget by income on her foreign investments. Just look at those foreign investments for a moment—twenty billion of francs invested in Russian Government Loan; five billions in Russian industries; five billions in Turkish Government paper; a large amount in Greek and Balkan security. Now the income on that huge foreign investment went far to balance the international position of France and that income has disappeared.

Well, I could go on putting on black paint on this background, but I think I have covered enough. Now is it hopeless, or can we do something about it? That is the whole point. Well, we can do something. We have got to do something about it. If we do not, it will do something about us.

We Must Send Materials, Machinery, Food

Well, what can we do? I do not believe that we can furnish the credit to rehabilitate the Governmental credits of Europe. Many of them are too badly involved already. I do believe that we must furnish these things that are essential to the re-starting of industry in Europe, and I believe we must furnish these things to all Europe. It won't do to use the usual methods of money-lenders; to pick out the best security and say we will take a chance on this and let the rest go. We must lend in the measure of the necessity, rather than in the measure of security, because there is no security anywhere so long as you leave part of Europe idle, in want and hunger, ready for Bolshevism, ready for some uprising, something that will better their condition. And I want to tell you that there is a minority in every country in Europe, an active minority, that believes in a program of upsetting the present social order. In England employers estimated to me that that minority was 10 to 15 per cent. A minority that actually believes the whole theory of property rights should be abandoned, that we should go into a communistic state of society. There is inflammable material in every country in Europe. You leave any part of it unprotected, you leave any part of it idle, hungry, starving, and there is going to be social disorder that will be a plague spot. It is infectious. It is likely to spread. So I believe that if we are to tackle this subject of rehabilitating the industry of Europe, we must make a comprehensive job of it. We have got to furnish the raw material, the machinery, a certain amount of food, and the equipment for railroads to make a start at getting this industrial cycle going again all over Europe.

Now some of you may say, "Vanderlip is excited. He has got too imaginative a brain in looking at this thing. This war is over. This tangle is going to work out in the long run, it always has. There have been tangles before. There have been wars before, and in the long run this will work out. Don't get excited. Let us take care of ourselves at home. Let us not get involved in too many foreign financial entanglements." You know that a hungry stomach cannot wait for the economists' "in the long run." The man starves to death, and before he will do that he will go into revolution. This thing would work out in the long run if it were one country, but it is all the European continent. The inter-reactions of one industry on another are broken up. The whole machine is disorganized; it won't work out in the long run, unless we help it work out.

Help Europe to Help Herself!

Europe must save itself. You cannot do it by charity, but we have got to get a little priming in the pump to get this thing started. I don't believe in charity for Europe—money charity. We have done a good deal of that. I do believe in charity of mind toward Europe. I am no longer critical of any "fool thing" that a European nation does. It is entitled to do fool things. They are in a state of mind, they are in a nervous tension and shaken morale, they are oppressed by the harassing situations; so why should they not grasp greedily for anything in this peace conference that would staunch their wounds? Let us be sympathetic with them, but I do not think we need be charitable to the extent of trying to support them, because we cannot do it. That would only postpone the days of their trouble. They must go to work, and we must help put them to work. I think a group of nations that can furnish the things that Europe needs, should make an international loan to those countries, not of money—I would not put any money into those treasuries at present—but a loan of the credits that pay for the machinery, equipment for the railroads, raw material, sending it on time, having the payments secured by the very best security that they can give—and that means special security—and I would make this comprehensive attempt to re-start the industries. I think we could it and I think Europe would start on towards a normal life. Along with that duty is the great-

est opportunity that ever came to a people. Why, we are the darling of the gods. No nation in all times was ever so placed, if civilization will really move on once more over there. Here we are, the reservoir of the world's capital, and at the same time the world's reservoir of raw materials. We can finance the world and feed the world's industry with its raw material. There have been nations that were the financial reservoirs, but they were not also the reservoirs of raw material. The future that America has with its present opportunities is very great if the Old World goes on and does not go back—and never more hung on one word than on that word "if"—because it may not go forward. It is distinctly possible that it may not go forward, but it is up to us to do all that we can, and what will be asked will not be great. Remember, what I am prophesying is not something that runs into these astronomical figures that now constitute nations' finances. It is something that will be translated into goods with all the determining limiting factors of time to manufacture, of bottoms to transport. Even a billion dollars would lay down a tremendous amount of goods to get these factories started. It would ultimately need more, but, whatever it needs, it is still within a measure that we and some of the other nations who could supply in part what is wanted, could give, and I believe that that is the course that will save the day for Europe and will make a future beyond all estimate for ourselves.

We stand in a position to be of the greatest usefulness to the world, and if we are useful we need not worry about our recompense. If we hunt for opportunities of serving, rewards will come. If America looks to her opportunities for service to a stricken world, her opportunities will be such as were never before measured in any country.

Plowing, Disking, Etc.

We now have a Fordson tractor and are prepared to do farm plowing, etc., at the following rates: Plowing, \$2.85 per acre, double disking \$1.90 per acre; other farm power work, \$1.50 per hour. Give us a trial. HAILE & AKERS, Phones 272 or 207.

HOGS REPLACE FARM HANDS

Pleasant Hill, Mo., July 8.—Farmers in Cass county, who have been unable to cut their wheat, which went down as a result of rain and wind just when it was ready to harvest, are buying all the hogs they can get and turning them on the wheat, which otherwise would be a total loss. Farmers whose wheat is yet standing, in many instances, are paying as high as \$5 per acre to have it cut. Threshing machines are passing the wheat which is in the shock and threshing the crops which promise to be lost in case of rain owing to the fact that it could not be shocked when cut.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE. FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1918. A. W. GLEASON, (Seal) Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all druggists. 75c.
Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke



PLAY the smokegame with a jimmy pipe if you're hankering for a hand-out for what ails your smokeappetite!

For, with Prince Albert, you've got a new listen on the pipe question that cuts you loose from old stung tongue and dry throat worries! Made by our exclusive patented process, Prince Albert is scotfree from bite and parch and hands you about the biggest lot of smokefun that ever was scheduled in your direction!

Prince Albert is a pippin of a pipe-pal; rolled into a cigarette it beats the band! Get the slant that P. A. is simply everything any man ever longed for in tobacco! You never will be willing to figure up the sport you've slipped on once you get that Prince Albert quality flavor and quality satisfaction into your smokecystem! You'll talk kind words every time you get on the firing line!

Toppy red bags, tidy red tins, handsome pound and half-pound tin humidors—and that classy, practical pound crystal glass humidor with sponge moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such perfect condition.

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

MISSOURI WEEKLY INDUSTRIAL REVIEW

July 14—Howell county votes one-half million dollars to build hard-surface roads.

"Kansas City last year cleared \$800,000 over operating costs of the water plant."

Springfield—Green county defeats road bond issue for \$2,000,000.

St. Joseph—Building permits for June total \$187,853.

Maryville—\$50,000 bonds for improvement of water system voted.

Monett shipped 104 cars of strawberries this season.

Carthage—\$100,000 concrete ten tank elevator going up.

"The people of Fulton voted recently not to establish a municipal telephone system and they acted wisely in so doing," states the Fayette Advertiser. "Two telephone systems in any town are a nuisance and it never improves matters when the city owns one of them."

Joplin—Southwestern Creamery Co. increase capacity to 50,000 pounds a week at a cost of \$20,000.

Kansas City—Public Service Commission authorities merger of K. C. Home Telephone and all southwestern Bell Telephone interests about Kansas City.

Kansas City—Government places order with local factory for 140 truck bodies starting a new industry here. Kansas City—The Columbia Ribbon and Carbon Co. of New York, the Raymond Bag Co., Middletown, Ohio, and Pennsylvania Chocolate Co., all establish large branches here.

Kansas City—\$50,000 will be spent in enlarging postoffice here. Will increase working space 75 per cent.

Kansas City—New seven-story building to cost \$500,000 being erected, to be occupied by 25 to 50 cent store.

South Missouri Democrat—"Formerly the most sought-for thing in the world was perpetual motion. Now it is perpetual peace."

Adon—A Schuyler county man sold and sent out 12,000 chicks by parcel post in two days, the postage amounting to \$400.

St. Louis—16-story Arcade building will be completed August 1. Has been under construction for more than two years, and will cost \$1,000,000.

Bethany—Bethany township is to have 9.4 more miles of hard-surfaced roads.

Caruthersville—A new thoroughly modern brick undertaking establishment being erected here.

Caruthersville—\$17,000 bonds voted for hard-surfaced roads in this township.

Leeton—Head of Nafziger bakeries purchases Curtiss airplane and will make his regular rounds of bakeries in the machine.

Leeton—the State will pay a bounty

of fifty cents apiece for hawks, eagles and horned owls, the killer to bring the head to the county clerk who will make a requisition on the State for the same.

St. Louis—Motion picture house to be erected at cost of \$600,000, to be erected at cost of \$600,000.

Maryville—\$45,000 was world record price paid for a bull here this week.

Kansas City and vicinity report 100 sales per day on motor cars.

Kansas City—There are 725 motor cars now in jitney use in Kansas City. Of that number almost 400 cars are registered and their owners members of the jitney association. Nearly seventy thousand persons, or almost one-fifth the population of Kansas City now use motor transportation to and from their work and pleasures.

St. Louis—State Board of Equalization increased assessed valuation of real estate and personal property in St. Louis from \$663,293,484 to \$730,429,936.

Humansville—Electric Company extending power line to Flemington.

Jefferson City—Preliminary surveys indicate that Missouri has five million acres of land available for use for "soldier settlement". Of this two million are swamp and over-flow lands susceptible of drainage, and the three million acres are cut-over lands on the southern slopes of the Ozarks, suitable for agriculture, fruit, poultry and dairying.

Green City—Local farmer brings well cured ham to merchant and received in exchange, 100 pounds of sugar, \$10.75; corn, 25 cents; hominy, 25 cents; breakfast food, 50 cents; fifteen pounds of salt fish, \$2.25; one hundred pounds grit, \$1.25.

Humansville—100-barrel mill for flour and corn products now nearing completion.

HOGS CLIMB 10 CENTS TO \$22.60 IN CHICAGO MARKET

Breaking of high-price records continued today in the hog market. Values climbed to \$22.60 a hundred weight, an upturn of 10 cents compared with the latest previous tip-top. Nearly every day during the last week has witnessed a new apex. Prospective food demand from Europe is the reason most frequently given.

Summer Complaint Quickly Relieved

"About two years ago when suffering from a severe attack of summer complaint, I took Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy, and it relieved me almost instantly," writes Mrs. Henry Jewett, Clark Mills, N. Y. This is an excellent remedy for colic and diarrhoea and should be kept at hand for every family. Obtainable everywhere. (adv.)

By Twelve Bottles of PERUNA

Greatest Human Vitalizer

"During the winters of 1897 and 1898, I was so badly afflicted with catarrh of the head and throat that I must surely die from it. After trying many doctors and all other recommended remedies made known to me, I was induced to use Peruna. I was cured entirely by using twelve bottles of Peruna and one bottle of Manassah. Since that time, I have never been without Peruna. I use it for colds and as a general tonic during Spring and Fall months and find it the greatest human vitalizer."

Sold Everywhere

I Was Entirely Cured

Mr. Wm. A. Hartmann, 217 1/2 S. Second St., Muskogee, Oklahoma, thus describes his case. Read his letter.



Liquid or Tablet Form

Warwick Hotel
St. Louis
Rates \$1.50 to \$3.00
FIFTEENTH AND LOCUST STS.
New! Free! Every room with private bath, circulating air, water, electric fan, telephone.
JAMES E. BUCHANAN, Pres. and Mgr.